YAKOVLEVA, T.V.; STADNICHUK, M.D.; PETROV, A.A.

Vibrational spectra and the structure of organic compounds. Part 9. Opt. i spektr. 16 no. 4:573-576 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

SMIRNOVA, M.N.; YAKOVLEVA, T.V.

Volcanic breccia in the region of Groznyy. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol i razv. 7 no.10:158-159 O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.

SMIRNOVA, M.N.; YAKOVLEVA, T.V.

Paleogeographic interpretation of the Khadumskiy horizon of northeastern and central Ciscaucasia. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. zem. no.3:94-96 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Groznenskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni neftyanoy institut.

YAKOVLEVA, V. A.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Ornamental. M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44393

Author : Yakovleva, V.A.
Inst :
Title : Indian Azalea.

Orig Pub : Priroda, 1957, No 8, 106-108

Abstract : The Indian azalea varieties (Azalea indica or Rhododendron indicum) are for the most part of hybrid origin and are obtained chiefly by crossing the wild growing types of Indian azalea with the azalea of wild rosemary-leaved species and other types. There are about 30 azalea varieties in the collection of the Main Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of USSR. The cuttings usually take root in the hothouse in the sand at 25° during March-April. However, the plants have a poorly developed root system and do not take well after transplanting.

Card 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Ornamental. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44393

An experiment was made on implanting the cuttings in acerose soil containing mycorrhiza. The root system of the cuttings in the acerose soil developed slowly but it was stronger. The percentage of plants taking root was 95-100%. The cuttings which took root in the acerose soil are kept in the substrate until May of the following year. The article give suggestions on transplanting, care and the methods of controlling diseases and pests. -- Ye.F. Linnik

Card 2/2

L 23456-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h) IJP(c) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6006332 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0056/0057

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, V. A.; Dubrovskiy, S. M.; Lykova, Z. V.; Berman, A. S.; Lyakovskiy, K. V.; Antonov, Ye. G.; Smirnov, A. G.; Makhanov, V. I.; Vesenko, N. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for automatic welding of hardening steels. Class 21, No. 177981

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 56-57

TOPIC TAGS: automatic welding, induction welding, steel

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for automatic welding of hardening steels. The device consists of an automatic welder and an inductor. To make it possible to control the heating rate, the welder and conductor have a movable interconnection which can by adjusted by a screw or a rod. [LD]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 31Jan63/ ORIG REF: none/ OTH REF: none/

Card 1/1 VLR UDC: 621.791.037:621.078.012

YAKOVIEVA, V. B.

Fertilizers and Manures

Increasing nectar and seed yeild of clover, alfalfa and other plants by application of boracic fertilizers. Pchelovodstvo, 29, No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

L 38428-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JG/JD

ACC NR: AT6023737 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2755/66/000/005/0051/0059

AUTHOR: Yevstyukhin, A. I. (Doctor of technical sciences); Godin, Yu. G.; Yakovleva, V. B.

50
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of alloys of the Nb-Zn system

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Metallurgiya i metallovedeniye chistykh metallov, no. 5, 1966, 51-59

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, niobium alloy, zinc containing alloy, alloy composition, alloy hardness, phase composition, niobium zinc system

ABSTRACT: A series of binary Nb-Zn alloys containing 4.9—52.7% Nb were melted from 99.8%-pure Nb and chemically pure Zn in argon-filled airtight crucibles held at 1150C for 20 hr. Alloys containing up to 20% Nb were dense. Those with a higher niobium content were porous. Alloys with the highest Nb content (96.9%) were made by remelting in an arc furnace. Metallographic examination showed that niobium-poor alloys consisted of zinc and a $NbZn_3$ phase which increased in amount with increasing Nb content in the alloy. In an alloy containing 28.4% Nb, an $NbZn_3$ phase predominated with zinc grains between its grains; at still higher Nb contents the zinc grains dissolved.

Card 1/2

L 38128-66
ACC NR: AT6023737

Alloys containing 35.8—39.4% Nb had a structure consisting of fine $NbZn_3$ grains and large grains of an Nb_2Zn_3 phase, the amount of which increased with increasing Nb content. Alloy containing 52% Nb consisted mainly of homogeneous grains assumed to have a composition close to that of Nb_2Zn_3, and of fine inclusions, probably of the NbZn phase, within the grains. An alloy containing 55.57% Nb had a two-phase structure consisting mainly of the Nb_2Zn_3 phase and small grains of the NbZn phase. But the alloy with 59.39% Nb consisted of the NbZn phase and a small amount of Nb_2Zn_3 grains. All alloys with more than 60% Nb contained metallic niobium. In an alloy containing 74.4% Nb, the NbZn phase was located along the boundaries of niobium grains which constituted the bulk of the alloy. A further increase in niobium content decreased the amount of the NbZn phase, and in an alloy containing 97% Nb, the NbZn phase was located along the boundaries of niobium grains in the form of a fine network. Thermal and x-ray diffraction analyses confirmed the existence of the $NbZn_3$, $NbZn_2$, Nb_2Zn_3, and NbZn intermetallic compounds. The Nb_2Zn_3 compound had the highest microhardness (890 kg/mm^2); the microhardness of the $NbZn_3$ compound was 302 kg/mm^2. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 4 tables. [MS]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5043

Card 2/2

BELASH, F.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; PUGINA, O.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; Prinimali uchastiye: YAKOVLEVA, V.F., laborant; KUKOVITSKAYA, S.G., laborant

Flotation of magnetic separation tailings of ferruginous quartzites from the Krivoy Rog Southern Mining and Ore Dressing Combine. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.13:176-187 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Flotation) (Krivoy Rog Basin—Iron ores)

KOVALEV,V.F.; KOVAL'CHUK, A.I.; [illegible], A.V.; YAKOVLEVA, V.G.

Use of hydrochemical methods in prospecting for copper ores in Uchaly District. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no. 43:93-106 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Uchaly District—Water, underground) (Chalcopyrite)
(Geochemical prospecting)

L 24140-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) WG/WW/RM

ACC NR: AR6005205 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/009/E004/E004

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9E41

AUTHORS: Bashlachev, Yu. A.; Yakovlev, V. F.

TITLE: On vibrational relaxation in liquid and gaseous media

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Mosk. obl. ped. in-ta, v. 147, 1964, 119-122

TOPIC TAGS: relaxation process, gas relaxation, vibration relaxation, gas kinetics, fluid kinetics, approximation

TRANSLATION: An approximate gas-kinetic model of the liquid state makes it possible to obtain a correct estimate of the connection between the parameters of the relaxation processes of the Kneser type in liquid and gas media, and to use the estimate for preliminary calculations in experimental research.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

YAKOVLEVA, V. I.

KHITZNIAK, P. A., YAKOVLEVA, V. I., and GEGERMAN, E. A. "Development of Potato Canker Infection Under Natural Conditions," Sad i Ogorod, no. 7, 1948, pp. 66-69. SO Sal3

So: Sira Si-19-53, 15 Dec 1953

YAKOVLEVA, V.I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Morphological changes of the glands of internal secretion in gastric and pulmonary cancer." Mos, 1958, 14 pp (First Mos Order of Lenin Med Inst im I.M. Sechenov) 200 copies (KL, 50-58, 131)

YAKOVLEVA V. I.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/5 Gen. Path. May 59

1209. MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE ENDOCRINE GLANDS, CONNECTED WITH GASTRIC AND PULMONARY CANCER (Russian text) - Yakovleva V. I. - ARKH. PATOL. 1959, 20/6 (67-71) Tables 1 Illus. 2

The material consisted of 28 cases of gastric cancer and 22 cases of lung cancer. All endocrine glands were examined; in 14 out of the 50 cases cancer deposits wer determined only microscopically. In lung cancer the adrenal glands were most frequently affected by metastases, in gastric cancer the pancreas. Metastases in the hypophysis were least common: only twice in cases of pulmonary cancer. Further changes in the incretory glands were: atrophy and sclerosis of the thyroid and the gonads and dystrophy of the adrenal glands. A dystrophy of nerve fibres was also frequently observed.

Brandt - Berlin (V, 3, 16)

GROMOV, L.I.; SAVINA, Ye.A.; YAKOVLEVA, V.I.

Sudden death from hypertension (clinical and anatomic characteristics). Sud.-med. ekspert. 4 no.4:7-11 O-N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy meditsiny (dir. prof. V.I.Prozorovskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(HYPERTENSION) (DEATH--CAUSES)

REMPEL', Georgiy Gergardovich, kand. tekhn.nauk; LIKIN, Viktor Aleksandrovich, inzh.; GORST, A.G., doktor khim. nauk, prof., retsenzent; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.; SKOTNIKOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Labor safety in working with explosives] Bezopasnost' truda pri rabote s vzryvchatymi veshchestvami. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1963. 57 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Blasting--Safety measures)

BELOUSOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; TIKHONOV, P.I., retsenzent; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.; SKOTNIKOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Organization of technical control] Organizatsiia tekhnicheskogo kontrolia. 3., perer. izd. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1963. 297 p. (MIRA 17:2)

POKROVSKIY, Angelyar Aleksandrovich; ZHIGALOV, A.T., nauchnyy red.; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the young scraper, bulldozer, and grader operator] Spravochnik molodogo skreperista, bul'dozerista, greiderista. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1963. 159 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Earthmoving machinery)

Yakovleva V.I.

AUTHORS: Kretovich, V. L., Yakovleva, V. I. 20-3-29/46

TITLE: The Synthesis of Glutamic Acid From α-Ketoglutarate in Plants. (Sintez glyutaminovoy kisloty iz al'fakетoglyutarata v rasteniyakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 3, pp.455-458 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Glutamic acid is one of the most movable metabolites in plants and plays a very important rôle in metabolism. Therefore the study of the ways and fermentative mechanisms of the biosynthesis and the convertion of this amino acid is of great interest. A fermentative system which catalysis the formation of glutamic acid from ketoglutar acid (hereinafter abbreviated as KG) and ammonia was discovered in pea germs. The object of the present treatise was to investigate further conditions of the process of this reaction in the vegetal organism. The descendent chromatography on paper in phenol "buffered"(zabuferennyy) up to pH 12,0 was applied for this purpose. The method of producing homogenates from germs and roots is described. Table 1 shows the intensity of formation of glutamic acid by aminization and superaminization ("peraminirovaniye") of the α-ketoglutar acid. Hence it results that in the said homogenates an intensive reaction of the fermentative super aminization takes place with an increase of content of glutamic acid. Thereby the latter is formed from KG in first line at the expense of aspartic acid. Consequently an intensive synthes-

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is of glutamic acid by a direct aminization of KG with ammonia takes place in presence of ammonium. A noticeable increase of serin in homogenate was also essential, in which case the increase was smaller in root homogenates than in such which were produced from whole germs. Moreover the influence of kozymase and glucose on the said synthesis was verified. The intensification of the aminization process of the KG by ammonia was verified. This points out a close context of the synthesis referred to with oxidating reducing processes in the vegetable cell. Further the influence of the adenosin-triphosphor acid (ATPh) was investigated. In all cases the content of glutamic acid in the homogenat increased. Finally, growing ripe wheat-ears were investigated. Though their content of free glutamic acid is small, the KG aminization process by ammonia is clearly marked. With the use of a solution of chlorammonium which was equimolar to the amonium α-ketoglutarate in respect to ammonium, the content of glutamic acid, compared with the control, did not increase. By using sodium α-ketoglutarate, this content has even decreased. It is proved by this that the aminization of the α-ketoglutarate acid takes place in pea germs and growing ripe wheat ears. There are 3 tables and 4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

The Synthesis of Glutamic Acid From α-Ketoglutarate in Plants 20-3-29/46

ASSOCIATION: **Institute of Biochemistry im. A. N. Bakh of AN USSR (Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR)**

PRESENTED: June 17, 1957 by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

YAKOVLEVA, V. I., Candidate of Biol Sci (diss) -- "The biosynthesis of glutamic acid in plants". Moscow, 1959. 20 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Biochem im A. N. Bakh), 110 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 113)

KRETOVICH, V.L.; YAKOVLEVA, V.I.

Biosynthesis of glutamic acid and glutamine in pea and wheat sprouts. Fiziol.rast. 6 no.2:165-170 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. A.N.Bakh Institute of Biochemistry, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

(Glutamic acid) (Glutamine) (Plants--Metabolism)

YAKOVLEVA, V.I.; KRETOVICH, V.L.

Biosynthesis of glutamic acid in wheat and pea seedling homogenates.
Biokhimiia 24 no.5:842-849 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(GLUTAMIC ACID) (PLANTS--METABOLISM)

17(3)
AUTHORS: Kretovich, V. L., Yakovleva, V. I. SOV/20-125-1-58/67

TITLE: Biosynthesis of Glutamic Acid and Glutamine in a Ripening Wheat Ear (Biosintez glyutaminovoy kisloty i glyutamina v sozrevayushchem kolose pshenitsy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1, pp 210-212 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors proved that the transformations of the two substances mentioned in the title proceed in the live tissues of the germs in a completely different way as compared to the homogenates. For the experiment ears of the wheat type "Ozimaya 2453" (winter wheat 2453) were used in the stage of "lactic ripening". The ears absorbed by means of the transpiration flow 0.05 M solution of ammonium or potassium salt of the α-glutaric acid. The method was the same as described by references 2, 3 with some modifications. Table 1 shows the determinations of amino acids and amides in the experimental ears. Thus, it is revealed that inspite of several differences which may be due to the different ripeness of the ears and the varying weather conditions, perfectly obvious results were obtained. In connection with the introduction of the mentioned

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salts into the ear an intensive synthesis of glutamic acid takes place. In 3-hour-samples no transamination takes place but also a reductive amination of the α-ketoglutaric acid by the ammonium ion. In consequence of the introduction of α-potassium ketoglutarate much less glutamic acid is formed as compared with the ammonium salt of the same acid. In the case of an introduction of equimolar amounts of ammonium ions into the ears in the form of phosphate a certain synthesis of glutamic acid and an intensive glutamine synthesis take place. In this case glutamine is the compound which destroys the ammonium ions penetrating the ear. What is obvious is the accumulation of γ-amino-butyric acid in the samples with α-potassium ketoglutarate, especially in the case of an exposition of 10 hours' duration. This takes apparently place under the action of glutamine decarboxylase (Ref 5) which "carries off" the glutamic acid. Towards the tenth hour as a rule the content of glutamic acid, serine and alanine decreases. They are apparently consumed in connection with the protein synthesis. In contrast to this the content of aspartic acid increases at that time by several times its amount. It is probably less rapidly consumed

than the other amino acids. The results obtained prove that the character of transamination in ripening ears deviates from that in homogenates where aspartic acid disappears completely, while serine and alanine are consumed to a considerable extent. In this connection a new confirmation was established of the fact that glutamine plays a particular part (Refs 6, 7) as a very unstable substance in connection with the binding of the running in ammonia (beside glutamic acid) and the transference of the amino groups to the keto acids during transamination. Further, it became obvious that in the ripening ears a very close connection exists between the metabolism of glutamic acid, glutamine and γ-aminobutyric acid. This interaction is explained by means of a scheme. The data given by the authors are in accordance with those of reference 8. There are 1 table and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

KRETOVICH, V.L.; YAKOVLEVA, V.I.

Biosynthetic production of glutamic acid. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.2:197-205 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(GLUTAMIC ACID) (BIOSYNTHESIS)

YAKOVLEVA, V.I., kand.biol.nauk

Glutamic acid. Priroda 50 no.4:92-94 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Glutamic acid)

KHIZHNYAK, P.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk ; YAKOVLEVA, V.I.

Agressive strains of the pathogen of potato wart.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.7:51 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya po raku kartofelya, g. Chernovtsy.
(Potato wart)

BATLER, U.L. [Batler, W.L.]; DAUNS, R.Dzh. [Downs, R.J.]; YAKOVLEVA, V.I. [translator]

Light and the development of plants. Priroda 51 no.8:48-54 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Plants, Effect of light on)

YAKOVLEVA, V.I.; LYUBIMOV, V.I.; ISSEVA, L.P.; KRETOVICH, V.L.

Glutamic acid dehydrogenase in Azotobacter vinelandii. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.6:1427-1429 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kretovich).

KRETOVICH, V.L.; DEMINA, A.S.; YAKOVLEVA, V.I.

Glutamic dehydrogenase and alanine dehydrogenase of Aspergillus niger. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.5:1169-1172 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti, Moskva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kretovich).

KRAUZE, Ye.; KAGAN, Z.S.; YAKOVLEVA, V.I.; KRETOVICH, V.L.

Dehydrogenation of some amino acids by baker's yeast. Biokhimiia 30 no.2:334-343 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR i Tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

YAKOVLEVA, V.I.; KRETOVICH, V.L.; GIL'MANOV, M.K.

Glutamic dehydrogenase of corn roots. Biokhimiia 29 no.5: 896-904 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

YAKOVLEVA, V.I.; KRETOVICH, V.L.; GIL'MANOV, M.K.

Localization of glutamate dehydrogenase in corn roots. Biokhimiia 29 no.3:463-469 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

DEMINA, A.S.; YAKOVLEVA, V.I.; KRETOVICH, V.L.

Malate dehydrogenase and glyoxalate reductase of Aspergillus niger. Biokhimiia 30 no.5:956-963 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

SOV/124-58-3-3154

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 88 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yakovleva, V. I.

TITLE: On the Torsion of a Hollow Prismatic Rod of Elliptical Section (O kruchenii pologo prizmaticheskogo sterzhnya ellipticheskogo secheniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gruz. politekhn. in-t, 1956, Nr 1 (42), pp 107-112

ABSTRACT: The author examines the torsion of a hollow prismatic rod having a cross section bounded inside and outside by confocal ellipses. By representing the cross section of the rod onto a circular ring it is possible, as is well known, to reduce the torsional problem to the determination of a torsion function that is holomorphic within the ring and satisfies the specified boundary conditions. By using representations in the form of power series in the case under discussion, the author determines the torsion function and the stress components due to torsion; he also constructs a graph of the stresses along the exterior and interior contours of the section.

Card 1/1 A. K. Rukhadze

YAKOVLEVA, V.I. (L'viv)

Torsion of certain hollow prismatic bars. Prykl.mekh. 2 no.3:325-332 '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Elastic rods and wires) (Torsion)

YAKOVLEVA, V.I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Distortion of Twisting certain hollow and rolled rods." Mos, 1958, 13 pp with illustrations (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Lenin Aviation Inst im Sergo Ordzhonikidze) 100 copies. Bibliography: pp 12-13 (12 titles) (KL, 23-58, 108)

YAKOVLEVA, V.I.

Torsion of some channel bars. Dokl.AN Azerb. SSR 14:761-767 '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Pridstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Z.I. Khalilovym.
(Elastic rods and wires)

YAKOVLEVA, V.I.

Torsion of a hollow rod of rectangular cross section. Uch. zap. AGU. Fiz.-mat. i khim. ser. no.5:3-7 '60. (MIRA 14:11)

(Torsion)
(Elastic rods and wires)

ASTAF'YEV, Viktor Dmitriyevich; GUTOROV, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for designing cylindrical helical compression and extension springs] Spravochnik po raschetu tsilindricheskikh vintovykh pruzhin szhatiia - rastiazheniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 123 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Springs (Mechanism))

GLUSHKOV, Georgiy Sergeyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; YEGOROV, Ivan Rodionovich; YERMOLOV, Vadim Vladimirovich; DOROGOV, N.P., inzh., retsenzent; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Formulas for designing continuous beams and frames] Formuly dlia rascheta nerazreznykh balok i ram; spravochnoe posobie. Pod red. G.S.Glushkova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1960. 342 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Girders) (Structural frames)

GULYAYEV, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MALININA, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAVERINA, S.M., inzh.; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.; UVOROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Tool steels, properties and heat treatment; manual] Instrumental'nye stali, svoistva i termicheskaia obrabotka; spravochnik. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 205 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut.

(Tool steel)

POLIVANOV, Pavel Mikhaylovich; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Tables for calculating the weight of parts and materials] Tablitsy dlia podscheta vesa detalei i materialov. Izd.5., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 261 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Mechanical engineering—Tables, calculations, etc.)

KORSAKOV, Vladimir Sergeyevich; NOVIKOV, Mikhail Pavlovich; PANTELEYEV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; BAZHENOV, D.V., inzh., red. graficheskikh rabot; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the mechanization and automation of assembling operations] Spravochnik po mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii sborochnykh rabot. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 373 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Assembly-line methods)

AKOPOV, Igor' Artashesovich; BOBRISHCHEV-PUSHKIN, Dmitriy Mikhaylovich; PROKOF'YEVA, Anna Kuz'minichna; YATSENKO, Konstantin Petrovich; AL'TMAN, M.B., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; IL'IN, O.A., inzh., retsenzent; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.

[Industrial safety in working with beryllium and its alloys] Bezopasnost' truda pri rabote s berilliem i ego splavami. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 106 p. (MIRA 17:6)

BARANOV, B.A.[deceased]; KHISIN, R.I.; SHAPIRO, I.I.; SHAKHNAZAROV, M.M.; VOLKOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.

[Establishment of technical norms at a machinery plant] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie na mashinostroitel'nom zavode. [By] B.A.Baranov i dr. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 610 p. (MIRA 17:12)

GROMOV, L.I.; SAVINA, Ye.A.; YAKOVLEVA, V.I.

Morphological changes in hypertension terminating suddenly with acute cardiovascular insufficiency. Sud.-med.ekspert. no.4:3-9 O-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy meditsiny (direktor - prof. V.I.Prozorovskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva. Submitted December 2, 1963.

YAKOVLEVA, V.I.

Morphological changes in the central nervous system in acute cardiovascular insufficiency in cases of sudden death from hypertension. Sud.-med. eksp. 8 no.3:3-8 Jl-S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy meditsiny (dir.-prof. V.I. Prozorovskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

YAKOVLEVA, V.M., inzh.

Method of determining the bloating of clays. Trudy NIIStroikeramiki no.13:180-187 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Clay--Testing) (Volumetric apparatus)

VAVILOV, Nikolay Ivanovich, akademik; YAKUBTSINER, M.M., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red. toma; LEPIN, T.K., doktor sel'khoz.nauk, otv. red. toma; YAKOVLEVA, V.M., red.izd-va; BOCHEVER, V.T., tekhn. red.

[World resources of cereal, pulse crop, and flax varieties and their use in breeding] Mirovye resursy sortov khlebnykh zlakov, zernovykh bobovykh, l'na i ikh ispol'zovanie v selektsii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka." Vol.2. [Wheat] Pshenitsa. 1964. 122 p. (MIRA 17:4)

BOGATENKOV, I.; KARZHAUBAYEV, Kh.; YAKOVLEVA, V.N., red.; OYSTRAKH, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Railroad of friendship] Doroga drushby. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos.izd-vo, 1958. 60 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Railroads) (China--Railroads)

82654

S/195/60/001/001/003/007
B015/B060

5.3200

AUTHORS: Mayzus, Z. K., Skibida, I. P., Emanuel', N. M., Yakovleva, V. N.

TITLE: Chain- and Molecular Reactions of Intermediates in the Oxidation of n-Decane

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, 1960, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 55-62

TEXT: The authors studied the decomposition kinetics of the hydroperoxides of n-decyl in n-decane in the presence of α-naphthene acting as an inhibitor. The latter was added at various stages of the reaction. The constant of hydroperoxide decomposition without chain reaction was calculated from the kinetic curves and was found to equal $1.7 - 1.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$ min.$^{-1}$. It is near the value of the reaction rate constant of the reaction chain branching in the oxidation of n-decane ($K = 1.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ min.$^{-1}$). From this the authors concluded that, besides the decomposition of the hydroperoxide molecules into radicals without chain reaction, there also takes place a molecular decompcsition under the formation of ketones and water. α-naphthene was found to react not only

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with the $RO_2^{\cdot}$ radical but also with RO· radicals developing in the hydroperoxide decomposition. The formation of free radicals with the chain branching occurs in parallel to two reactions: the monomolecular decomposition of the hydroperoxide $ROOH \rightarrow RO + OH$ and the reaction of the hydroperoxide with the hydrocarbon $ROOH + RH \rightarrow RO + H_2O$. The authors established the effective reaction rate constant of the chain branching reaction in the oxidation of n-decane as the sum of the constants of the monomolecular decomposition of the hydroperoxide (in chlorobenzene as an inert solvent) and of the bimolecular reaction of the hydroperoxide with n-decane. The reaction rate constant of the bimolecular branching reaction rises with the weakening of the C-H bond in the hydrocarbon in the following order: decane < isodecane < ethyl benzene < methyl oleate. In the oxidation of n-decane, the alcohols were found to be formed by a chain reaction and (partly) a molecular reaction, while they are used up only by a chain reaction. The ketones are formed by a chain reaction, and are likewise used up by a chain reaction. N. N. Semenov is mentioned in the text. There are 6 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 British.

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82654

Chain- and Molecular Reactions of Intermediates in the Oxidation of n-Decane

S/195/60/001/001/003/007
B015/B060

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 4, 1960

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68994

S/020/60/131/02/040/071
B004/B007

AUTHORS: Mayzus, Z. K., Emanuel', N. M., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Yakovleva, V. N.

TITLE: The Mechanism of the Decomposition of Intermediate Hydroperoxides in the Oxidation of n-Decanes in the Liquid Phase

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 2, pp 351 - 353 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was the aim of the present paper to determine the quantitative relationship between the molecular and chain-reaction decay of the hydroperoxides of n-decyl in the oxidation of n-decane in an oxygen current at 130°. The investigation was carried out by adding α-naphthol as inhibitor of the decomposition of hydroperoxides in various stages of oxidation. Figure 1 shows the action of α-naphthol upon the concentration of the hydroperoxides. The increase in the concentration of the hydroperoxides is rapidly stopped, in which case, however, the concentration does not remain constant, but a noticeable decomposition of the hydroperoxides by reactions different from chain reactions may be observed. The velocity constant of this reaction is independent of hydroperoxide concentration and equals $1.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$ min^{-1}. As this value

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The Mechanism of the Decomposition of Intermediate Hydroperoxides in the Oxidation of n-Decanes in the Liquid Phase

is considerably lower than the constant of the total hydroperoxide decomposition measured in reference 1, the oxygen supply was stopped at a certain concentration of the hydroperoxides, and the decomposition of the hydroperoxides was investigated with and without addition of the inhibitor in nitrogen atmosphere. As shown by the kinetic curves represented in figure 2, the decomposition of the hydroperoxides is considerably inhibited by the inhibitor. The non-chain reaction-like decomposition in the presence of the irhibitor is not influenced by oxygen. As no RO_2-radicals occur in nitrogen atmosphere, the α-naphthol must enter into reaction with other free radicals, e.g. with RO-radicals. The ratio between the decomposition rate of hydroperoxides by chain- and non-chain reaction does not remain constant in the course of oxidation. The ratio between the decomposition rate in the non-inhibited process and that in the presence of α-naphthol at the same hydroperoxide concentration served the purpose of a qualitative evaluation. The length of the decomposition chain determined in this manner changed from 20 links at the beginning of the reaction (hydroperoxide concentration = 0.6%)

to 3 links with a hydroperoxide concentration of 2.1%. Figure 3 shows that the decomposition velocity constant rapidly decreases with increasing concentration of α-naphthol to a constant value, which amounts to $1.7 - 1.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$ min^{-1}. In the course of special experiments, the authors found that no ketones are formed. Measurement of the alcohol concentration and of the hydroperoxide concentration of n-decyl in the presence of phenol as inhibitor resulted in full agreement of these values. This means that the total quantity of alcohol has formed from the hydroperoxides by the transformation of RO-radicals. There are 3 figures and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 14, 1959

S/020/62/143/002/016/022
B145/B138

AUTHORS: Mayzus, E. K., Emanuel', N. M., Corresponding Member AS USSR, and Yakovleva, V. N.

TITLE: Mechanism of chain formation in n-decane oxidation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 2, 1962, 366 - 369

TEXT: The mechanism was experimentally investigated for liquid-phase n-decane to find out whether the reaction concerned is trimolecular ($2\ RH + O_2 \rightarrow R^{\bullet} + H_2O_2 + R^{\bullet} - q_2$) or bimolecular ($RH + O_2 \rightarrow R^{\bullet} + HO_2^{\bullet} - q_1$). The chain formation rate W_o was measured with α-naphthene as inhibitor, whose concentration was measured by spectrophotometry after reaction with p-nitrobenzodiazonium chloride to form an azo dye at 150°C. The inhibitor consumption is linearly time-dependent up to a 30 - 40% conversion. The rate of inhibitor consumption, W_{InH}, determinied from the foregoing, grows with the inhibitor concentration, i. e., the radical formation rate is so low at the beginning of oxidation as to become

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Mechanism of chain ...

comparable to the rate of inhibitor oxidation by O_2. The resulting equation reads: $-d[InH]/dt = W_o + k_i [InH]^n [O_2]$. W_{InH} is linearly dependent on $[InH]^2$ (n=1.95 was found from the straight line in the coordinates $d[InH]/dt$, $\log [InH]$). $W_o = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-9}$ mole/liter·sec was determined from section cut off by the straight-line on the ordinate of the $W_{InH} - [InH]^2$ diagram, and $k_i = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-1}$ liter^2/mole^2. sec from the slope. The same value for k_i was also found when oxidizing with a 53% O_2 + 47% N_2 mixture. Measurements at different partial pressures of O_2 and of n-decane - p-dichloro benzene mixtures of various compositions showed the chain formation reaction to be of first order with respect to the O_2 concentration, and of second order with respect to the decane concentration. $k_i = 5.1 \cdot 10^{-1}$ liter^2/mole^2

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$k_i = 5.2 \cdot 10^{-1}$ liter^2/mole^2·sec, i. e. a higher value, was established in the reaction in n-decane - p-dichloro benzene mixtures, evidently due to the polarity of the solvent. There are 3 figures and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: C. A. Mc Dowell, J. H. Thomas, J. Chem. Phys., 17, 558 (1949).

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 11, 1961

BROZOVSKIY, Dmitriy Ivanovich; YAKOVLEVA, Valentina Nikolayevna; SINEL'NIKOVA, TS.B., red.; VOLKOVA, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Commercial chemical and silicate wares] Khimiko-moskatel'nye i silikatnye tovary. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 239 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Chemicals) (Silicates)

SOKOLOVSKIY, P.I.; GOLOVIN, S.A.; EPSHTEYN, L.Ye.; ARONE, R.G.; YAKOVLEVA, V.S.

Work hardening of electric temper hardened steel. Fiz.met.i metalloved. 15 no.3:467-470 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut.
(Steel—Hardening)

YAKOVLEVA, V. P.

YAKOVLEVA, V. P. -- "Norological Symptoms in the Early Stage in Hypertonic Disease." First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute imeni I. M. Sechenov. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

So; Knizhaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

S/081/61/000/019/010/085
B101/B147

AUTHORS: Zhuravlev, Ye. F., Bogdanovskaya, R. L., Yakovleva, V. P.

TITLE: Demixing in the systems: phenol - pyridine - isooctane and phenol - aniline - isooctane

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1961, 47, abstract 19B362 (Uch. zap. Permsk. un-t, v. 13, no. 3, 1959, 51-56)

TEXT: The solubility of liquid phases in the ternary systems phenol (I) - pyridine (II) - isooctane (III) and phenol - aniline - III was studied. The lines of the ternary critical points in the system I - II - III, unlike the system I - II - water, which has a comparable character (Mertslin, R. V., Zh. org. khimii, v. 7, 1936, 1828), exhibit no maxima, which is ascribed to the varying solubility of the compound $C_6H_5OH \cdot C_5H_5N$ in water and III. In the system I - aniline - III there is a demixing range above the critical points of the demixing border systems. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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34916
S/028/62/000/003/003/005
D217/D302

18.1190

AUTHORS: Sokolovskiy, P.I. and Yakovleva, V.S.

TITLE: Increasing the strength of reinforcing steel by means of heat treatment

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, no. 3, 1962, 24-29

TEXT: The present investigation, carried out at the Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Makeyevsk Metallurgical Plant) was undertaken in order to obtain information on the properties of steels СТ.4КП, СТ.4, 35ГС and 65Г (St.4kp, St.4, 35GS and 65G). P.M. Pavlenko and D.S. Alferova participated in the experimental part of the work. The aim was to produce, by heat treatment, mechanical properties which would satisfy the requirements of a project concerned with the standardization of 'Heat treated steel for the reinforcement of steel concrete structures. Technical requirements'. In the standard specification 5781-61 for 'Hot rolled steel for reinforcement of steel concrete structures', the classification of reinforcing steels is based on their mechanical properties: the hot

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Increasing the strength of ...

rolled reinforcing steels are divided into four classes (A-I, A-II, A-III and A-IV). For thermally strengthened steels with better properties, the classes A_T-V, A_T-VI, A_T-VII and A_T-VIII have been instituted. The mechanical properties corresponding to the technical requirements exceed those of hot rolled steels used for steel concrete structures by factors of 1.5-2.5. The three low alloy steels 35GS, 65G and 30KhG2S were used to study the influence of heat treatment on mechanical properties, as well as for the choice of types of steel in various classes of standardization projects. In addition, the possibilities of treating the carbon steel St.4 to give it mechanical properties equal to those of hot rolled steel of the A-III class, and of welding this steel without softening it, were investigated. It was found that heat treated steels are considerably stronger than the same steels when hot rolled. Preliminary investigation of the weldability of thermally strengthened carbon steel showed a decrease of temporary resistance, and local lowering of yield strength. This makes the advisability of thermal strengthening carbon steels, as well as low alloy steels of moderate strength properties, doubtful. The treatment of

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Increasing the strength of ... S/028/62/000/003/003/005
D217/D302

high strength reinforcing steels of more than 100kg/mm^2 yield strength by thermal strengthening is most effective for utilization in steel concrete structures. There are 2 figures, 4 tables and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

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ANDREYEVA, L.I.; BELIKOV, I.F.; KUZINA, P.V.; SAMSONOVA, A.V.; YAKOVLEVA, V.P.

Chemical composition of some grass species of the southern Maritime Territory. Soob. DVFAN SSSR no.18:73-76 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial imeni Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

S/126/63/015/003/020/025
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Sokolovskiy, P.I., Golovin, S.A., Epshteyn, L.Ye., Arone, R.G. and Yakovleva, V.S.

TITLE: On the problem of increased strength of hardened steel during tempering by passage of an electron current

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 15, no. 3, 467 - 470

TEXT: It has been established that steel tempered by the passage of electrical current has mechanical properties superior to those of steel tempered in a furnace. The cause of this difference has not yet been understood - hence the present investigation carried out on steels 5 and 35°C (35GS). The experiments (tensile tests, electrical-resistance measurements, determination of the temperature-dependence of internal friction) were conducted on wire specimens 14 mm in diameter, 450 mm long, quenched from 860 °C, then tempered at various temperatures either in a furnace or by passage of an electric current. The results are reproduced graphically. In Fig. 1, the UTS ($\sigma_{}$, kg/mm^2), yield point (σ_T, kg/mm^2) and elongation (δ, %) of steel 5 are plotted against

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the tempering temperature of specimens tempered in a furnace (δ_5 and δ_{10} denote elongations measured on a gauge length of 5 and 10 mm, respectively). Similar curves reproduced in Fig. 2 have been constructed for steel 5 specimens, tempered by the passage of electric current. In Fig. 5, the decrease in electrical resistivity ($\Delta\rho$, $\Omega mm^2/m$) of steel 5 is plotted against the tempering temperature, curves 1 and 2 relating to specimens tempered, respectively, in the furnace and by electric current. Finally, the temperature-dependence of internal friction of steel 35GS, tempered at 250 °C in the furnace (curve 1) and by passage of electric current (curve 2) is demonstrated in Fig. 7.

Conclusions - Improvement in the mechanical properties of steel tempered by passage of electric current can be explained in the following manner: electrical tempering brings about a greater decrease in the electrical resistivity of the steel, which indicates that carbon is more completely precipitated from the martensite, which means that a larger quantity of carbides is formed. In the same way, the increased width and height of the internal-friction peaks in electrically tempered steel indicates a higher

On the problem of....

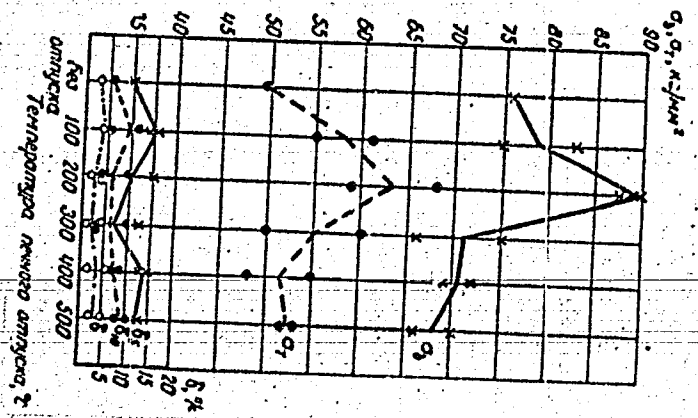
concentration of dislocations and, consequently, a larger number of sources of relaxation processes. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tul'skiy-mekhanicheskiy institut
(Tula Mechanical Institute)

B/126/63/015/003/020/025
B193/B383

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1962 (initially)
September 25, 1962 (after revision)

Fig. 1:



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S/126/63/015/003/020/025
E193/E383

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Fig. 5:

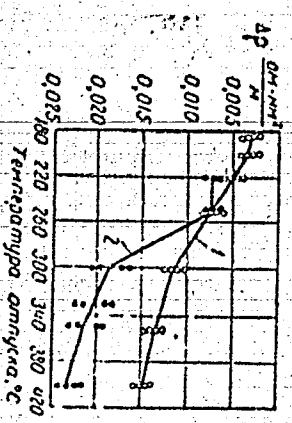


Fig. 2:

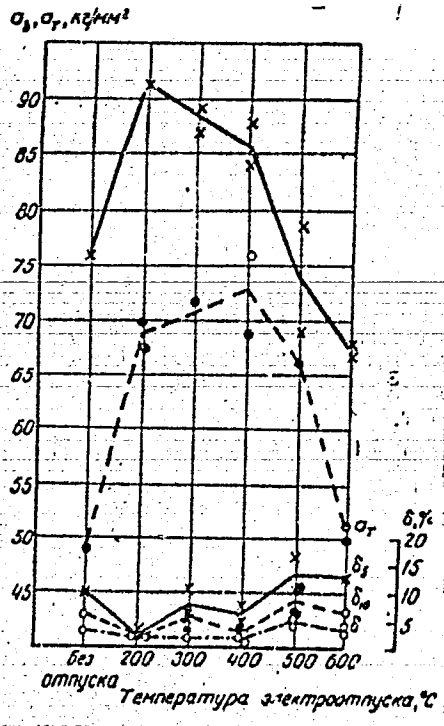
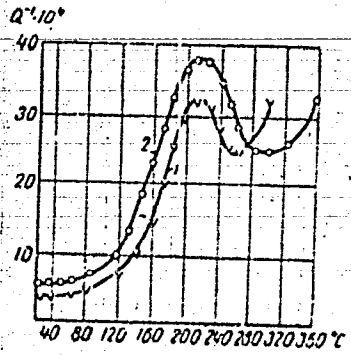


Fig. 7:



Card 4/4

BLUVSHTEYN, M.N.; BORICHEVA, V.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: ALEKSEYEVA, A.N.; GREBENNIKOVA, Z.Ye.; PETROVA, Ye.V.; ZADVORNOVA, Ye.G.; AYZENBERG, A.S.; YAKOVLEVA, V.S.

Zonal changes in the properties of magnesite bricks after service in the crown of open hearth furnaces. Ogneupory 28 no.9:413-418 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.

YAKOVLEVA, V. S.

780

2

The formation of a complex compound on fusion of the sulfate and tellurite of copper. V. S. Yakovleva, and B. P. Troitskii (Gertsen Pedagog. Inst., Leningrad). *Zhur. Neorg. Khim.* 1, 257-63(1956).—Fusion of $CuTeO_3$ with $CuSO_4$ results in the formation of $CuTeO_3.2CuSO_4$ (I), m. 760°, d_4^{20} = 4.434 ± 0.002, undergoes a polymorphic transformation at 650°. In the observed range of fusion mixts. (0.5-0.72 mole fraction $CuSO_4$) the compn. of I is independent of the compn. of the charge. $CuTeO_3$, formed by reaction of TeO_2 with excess $CuSO_4$, m. 600°, d= 6.730; the specific elec. cond. varies from 0.080 at 600° to 1.067 at 840°.

C. H. Fuchsman

YAKOVLEVA, V.S.; TROITSKIY, B.P.

Interaction of copper tellurite and copper and copper disulfato-telluritocuproate with aqueous ethylenediamine solution. Zhur. neorg.khim. 1 no.2:264-273 F '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Copper tellurite) (Ethylenediamine)

SOV/81-59-16-56497

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 73 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yakovleva, V.S., Ganelina, Ye.Sh.

TITLE: Aqueous Ethylenediamine Solution of Cupric Hydroxide

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta im. A.I. Gertsena, 1958, Vol 160, Nr 1, pp 23-36

ABSTRACT: The molar electric conductivity λ of $Cu(OH)_2$ solutions of various concentration (c) in aqueous ethylenediamine (En) has been measured. At a concentration of En c_1 0.04 M on the curve $(\lambda, \sqrt{c})$ a maximum at c = 0.007 M is observed. With an increase in c_1 the maximum is shifted to the side of greater c, and the λ(max) value decreases, approaching zero; at the same time the color of the solution changes. The authors explain the obtained results by the presence of protolytic equilibrium in the solution of the type: $[CuEn_2(H_2O)_2]^{2+} + OH^- \rightleftarrows [CuEn_2(H_2O)(OH)]^+ + H_2O$ (1) and $[CuEn_2(H_2O)(OH)]^+ + OH^- \rightleftarrows [CuEn_2(OH)_2]^0 + H_2O$ (2). In proportion to the dilution of the solution by alkaline En the equilibriums (1) and (2) shift to the right. On the basis of the measurements of λ and pH of the corresponding solutions, the equilibrium constant of (1) is calculated which is equal to $2.6 \cdot 10^4$. In the dilution of a solution of aqueous En a sharp rise of λ

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is observed in the beginning, but later on it decreases. The obtained experimental data testify to the anomaly of λ as a result of the reversible protolytic processes which take place.

A. Sheynin.

5(2) SOV/78-4-3-4/34

AUTHORS: Yakovleva, V. S., Ganelina, Ye. Sh.

TITLE: Basic Copper Tellurites (Osnovnyye tellurity medi)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 513-518 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The interaction in solutions of sodium tellurite with copper sulphate has been investigated. The investigation was conducted in two series consisting on the one hand in a gradual addition of the copper sulphate solution to a solution having a surplus of sodium tellurite and, on the other hand, in a gradual addition of sodium tellurite solution to a solution having a surplus of copper sulphate. The addition of the sodium tellurite solution to the copper sulphate solution results in the formation of a solid phase of varying composition and the general formula $xCuTeO_3 \cdot yCuSO_4$. An investigation of the interaction between copper tellurite solution and copper sulphate solution shows that freshly precipitated copper tellurite reacts with copper sulphate. The influence of the free alkali on the composition of the insoluble solid phase formed by the inter-

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Basic Copper Tellurites

action of equimolar amounts of sodium tellurite and copper sulphate has been investigated and the results are given in table 3. Basic salts of varying composition are formed, having the general formula: $xCuTeO_3 \cdot yCu(OH)_2$. The basic salts are easily soluble in acids, ammonia, and ethylene diamine. The electric conductivity in aqueous ethylene diamine solutions has been investigated. It has been found that the molar electric conductivities of the derivatives of the basic salts are additive in aqueous ethylene diamine solutions. There are 7 figures, 6 tables, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A. I. Gertsena (Leningrad Pedagogical Institute imeni A. I. Gertsen)

SUBMITTED: March 15, 1957

5(2) SOV/78-4-3-5/34

AUTHORS: Yakovleva, V. S., Ganelina, Ye. Sh.

TITLE: On the Question of the Purification of Tellurium Dioxide (K voprosu ochistki dvuokisi tellura)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 519-521 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the system TeO_2-H_2O-$CuSO_4$aq has shown that crystalline tellurite does not react with copper sulphate solution. Tellurous acid occludes and entrains the copper ions. The precipitation of tellurous acid from a sulphuric acid solution results in the formation of a solid phase having the composition $xTeO_2 \cdot yCuTeO_3 \cdot zCuSO_4$, $x > y > z$. The entraining of copper sulphate by tellurous acid is strongest at the time when the sulphate is formed. The precipitation of tellurous acid out of an alkaline medium in the presence of copper ions results in the formation of the solid phase $xCuTeO_3 \cdot yCu(OH)_2$. A method of preparing pure tellurium dioxide and of separating tellurium dioxide from copper and sulphate ions has been worked

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On the Question of the Purification of Tellurium Dioxide

out. It has been found that solutions of copper tellurite in alkali solutions assume a blue color which fades as the dissolution of copper tellurite proceeds and which disappears at the saturation point where copper hydroxide is precipitated. The solution is then heated to 80-90° to transform copper hydroxide into copper oxide. The precipitate is filtered and washed with 0.2 n sodium hydroxide solution until the Te^{4+} reaction is negative. The process is expressed by the following equations: $CuTeO_3 + 4NaOH = Na_2[Cu(OH)_4] + Na_2TeO_3$ (4) $Na_2[Cu(OH)_4] + CuTeO_3 = 2Cu(OH)_2 + Na_2TeO_3$ (5). The suggested method gives tellurium dioxide of highest purity in a high yield and enables a complete separation of copper and iron. There are 2 tables and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A. I. Gertsena, Laboratoriya fizicheskoy khimii (Leningrad Pedagogical Institute imeni A. I. Gertsen, Laboratory of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1957

5(2)
AUTHORS: Yakovleva, V. S., Ganelina, Ye. Sh. SOV/78-4-4-12/44

TITLE: On the Question of the Rearrangement of the Triethylenediamine and Diaquodiethylene Diamine Complexes of Copper Oxide Hydrate (K voprosu o prevrashchenii trietilendiaminovogo i diakvodietilendiaminovogo kompleksov gidrata okisi medi)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 775-782 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electric conductivity of the complex compound which is formed in the interaction of copper oxide in an aqueous solution of ethylenediamine was investigated. The results are given in table 1. The isotherms of the molar electric conductivity λ_v of the copper ethylenediamine complex were represented by the coordinate system $V-\lambda_v$ and $\sqrt{C}-\lambda_v$ (Figs 1, 2). V .. dilution, C .. concentration of the copper complex. In the dissolution of copper oxide hydrate in aqueous ethylenediamine solution the complex $[Cuen_3](OH)_2$ is first formed; on dilution of the solution this is transformed to the complex $[Cuen_2(H_2O)_2](OH)_2$. In aqueous ethylenediamine solutions of

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copper oxide hydrate the course of the electrical conductivity is anomalous. In the dissolution of the copper oxide hydrate in aqueous ethylenediamine solutions protolytic processes immediately occur simultaneously and in succession, and these are the reasons for the anomalous course of the electric conductivity. The rearrangement of the triethylenediamine complex of copper oxide hydrate occurs with the reaction of the complex copper ion with hydroxonium ions, according to the following equations: $[Cuen_3]^{2+}(O\bar{H})_2 \xrightarrow{H_3O^+OH^-} [Cuen_2enH^+H_2O]^{3+}(O\bar{H})_3 \longrightarrow$ $\xrightarrow{H_3O^+OH^-} [Cuen_2(H_2O)_2]^{2+}(O\bar{H})_2 + en(H_2O)_2$ and $[Cuen_3]^{2+}(O\bar{H})_2 \longrightarrow$ $\xrightarrow{HOH} [Cuen_2enH^+OH^-]^{2+}(O\bar{H})_2 \xrightarrow{HOH} [Cuen_2(OH)_2]^0 + en(H_2O)_2$. The resultant forms are mono-and dihydroxy-substituted compounds. The rearrangement mechanism is very complicated, and the results at present are isufficient for an exact explanation. In the solution there exists an equilibrium between the aquo- and the hydroxo forms

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of the diaquodiethylenediamine derivative. The following tables are also given in the paper: 1) Results of the measurement of the electric conductivity of solutions of copper oxide hydrate in solutions with various concentrations of ethylenediamine; 2) Results of the conductometric titration of copper oxide hydrate - ethylenediamine solution with base; 3) Results of the pH measurements on the copper oxide hydrate - ethylenediamine solutions. There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 22 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. Gertsena (Leningrad Pedagogical Institute imeni Gertsen)

SUBMITTED: May 24, 1958

L 37632-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6015034 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/004/0001/0007

AUTHORS: Sokolovskiy, P. I.; Yakovleva, V. S.

ORG: TsNIISK

TITLE: Effects of welding on the mechanical properties of heat-treated low alloy steel

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 4, 1966, 1-7

TOPIC TAGS: metal welding, seam welding, alloy steel, metal property/10G2S alloy steel, 15G2S alloy steel, 15KhSND alloy steel, 15G2B alloy steel, 15GSMFR alloy steel

ABSTRACT: The weakening effects of welding on the mechanical properties of heat-treated low alloy steels were experimentally investigated on 10--12 m thick slabs of 10G2S, 15G2S, 15KhSND, 15G2B, and 15GSMFR alloy steel. A table of mechanical properties (σ_B, σ_T, δ_5) of the steels tempered at various temperatures is presented, and the effects of welding on these properties at various cooling rates (2°/sec, 8, 30, and 280°/sec) were measured. Graphs of hardness as a function of distance from the weld are also given for all steels. It was found that steels 15GSMFR and 15G2B were least affected by the welding heat, followed by steels 15G2S, 15KhSND, and 10G2S. The weakening effects were found to be a function of tempering temperature and cooling rate (welding regime). Best results were obtained for a tempering temperature of 500--550C and a cooling rate of 8 and 30°/sec. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004 UDC: 621.791:669.16-194:539.4

Card 1/1

MULIN, N.M.; SOKOLOVSKIY, P.I.; GUZEYEV, Ye.A.; YAKOVLEVA, V.S.

Heat-treated rod steel for the reinforcements of prestressed concrete constructions. Standartizatsiia 29 no.1:29-33 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

0917 0021

L 36881-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WH

ACC NR: AP6019874 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0131/66/000/002/0056/0058

33
B

AUTHOR: Kolobova, K. K.; Yakovleva, V. S.

ORG: All-Union Institute of Refractories

TITLE: Determination of the content of elemental silicon and SiO when both are present

SOURCE: Ogneupory, no. 2, 1966, 56-58

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, silicon oxide, carborundum refractory

ABSTRACT: Several methods were tested in an effort to develop the best technique for determining elemental silicon (Si_{el}) and SiO when they are present together. Synthetic mixtures of SiO and Si_{el} were analyzed by dissolving in hydrofluoric acid. A method employed by the East-German plant of Dresden Reich for determining Si_{el} in electrolytically produced corundum was modified and found to be fully applicable to the analysis in question. It is carried out on two weighed samples: (1) the total percent content of Si_{el} and SiO is determined in terms of Si, and (2) Si_{el} is determined after treatment of the sample with acid. The method assumes particular importance in connection with the expansion of the industrial production of carborundum refractories. It is applicable to the analysis of the latter if they do not contain metallic aluminum or iron silicides. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

UDC: 546.28:543

Card 1/1 LS

YAKOVLEVA, V.U.

Changes in the thyroid gland in cancer of the stomach and lungs.
Arkh. pat. 23 no.3:34-37 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(STOMACH—CANCER) (LUNGS—CANCER)
(THYROID GLAND)

YAKOVLEVA, V.V.

YEGOROV, O.S.; YAKOVLEVA, V.V.

Determination of pH and buffer value of various fluids of the human body by means of an ionometer with an antimony electrode. Ukr.biokhim. zhur. 26 no.1:80-85 '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Kiivs'kiy filial Vsesoyuznogo naukovo-doslidnogo institutu spirtovoi promislovosti ta 2-ga zaliznichna likarnya Pivdenno-Zakhidnoi zaliznitsi.
(Fluids and humors, Animal) (Hydrogen-ion concentration)

YAKOVLEVA, V. V.

Fedorov, V. K. and Yakovleva, V. V. - "The analysis of the physiological mechanism of experimental neurosis," Trudy fiziol. laboratorii im. Pavlova, Vol. XV, 1949, p. 364-85, - Bibliog: p. 385

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

YAKOVLEVA, V. V.

Yakovleva, V. V. - "The formation of a pathological passive-defensive reflex in a strong-type dog," Trudy fiziol. laboratoriy im. Pavlova, Vol. XV, 1949, p. 315-27, - Bibliog: 14 items

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949.)

YAKOVLEVA, V.V.

Experimental neurosis in free motor function in dog. Zh. vysshei nerv. deiat. 1 no. 6:840-858 Nov-Dec 1951. (CLML 23:3)

1. Physiology Department imeni I. P. Pavlov, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

YAKOVLEVA, V.V.

Formation of conditioned reflexes on the complex kinesthetic stimulus (so-called involuntary movements.) Zh. vysshei nerv. deiat. 2 no. 3:305-316 May-June 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Physiology Department imeni I. P. Pavlov of the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

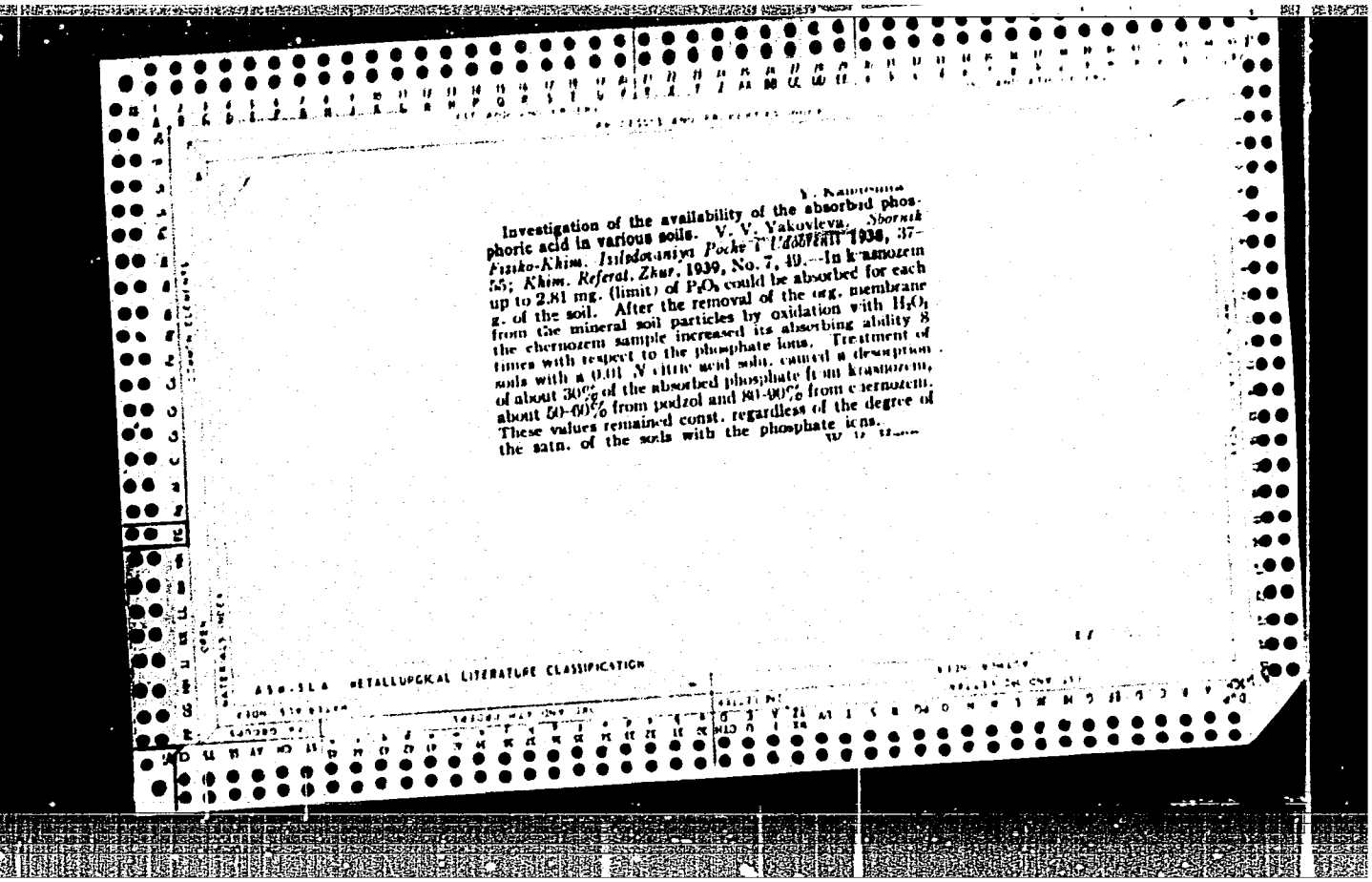
CA

15

—The role of gypsum in amelioration of solonets. A. G. Kurganshil and V. V. Yakovleva. *Chemization Socialistic Agr.* (U. S. S. R.) No. 6, 27-37(1937).—Data are presented on the pH, exchange capacity, exchangeable Ca, Mg and Na of a solonets treated with various quantities of gypsum. The influence of gypsum on the capillary movement of water in solonets is to increase the rate of movement.

J. S. Joffe

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Investigation of the availability of the absorbed phosphoric acid in various soils. V. V. Yakovleva. *Sbornik Fiziko-Khim. Issledovaniya Pochv Udobrenii* 1938, 37–55; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 7, 49.—In krasnozem up to 2.81 mg. (limit) of P_2O_5 could be absorbed for each g. of the soil. After the removal of the org. membrane from the mineral soil particles by oxidation with H_2O_2 the chernozem sample increased its absorbing ability 8 times with respect to the phosphate ions. Treatment of soils with a 0.01 *N* citric acid soln. caused a desorption of about 30% of the absorbed phosphate from krasnozem, about 50–60% from podzol and 80–90% from chernozem. These values remained const. regardless of the degree of the satn. of the soils with the phosphate ions.

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11/6

The influence of boron on the biochemical changes in the roots and leaves of the sugar beet. V. V. Yakovleva (Inst. Fertilizer, Agr. Tech. Soil Study, Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 58, 625-7(1947); *Chem. Zentr.* 1948, II, 1031.—The expts. were carried out on water cultures using Lounsov's nutrient mixt. The latter was changed 4 times during the vegetative period. B concns used were: 0.02, 0.1, 1.0, 10.0, and 20.0 mg./l. Plants receiving only 0.02 mg./l. of B showed a B deficiency (heart rot); those receiving 20 mg./l. suffered from a B excess. The highest yields were obtained with 0.1 and 1.0 mg./l. of B. The highest sugar content (12.5%) and the highest catalase activity (9.16 cc. 0.1 *N* $KMnO_4$ per g.) were obtained with 1.0 mg./l. B. Sugar was detd. by the method of Bertrand (*C.A.* 1, 1630) and catalase by that of Bachoparin. The sugar content of the leaves varied sharply with the time of harvest; the ratio of reducing sugar: sucrose showed an even sharper variation in this respect. The amt. of B in the leaves was approx. proportional to the amt. of B supplied in the nutrient media. The Ca content decreased with an increase in the amt. of B. The Cu content decreased less sharply with increase in the amt. of B.

M. G. Moore